

COLLISION AT SEA

MARINE DISASTER OFF THE VIRGINIA COAST EARLY ON TUESDAY.

Clyde Steamship Saginaw Co. in Two and Sunk by the Old Dominion Liner Hamilton.

TWENTY OR MORE LIVES LOST

BOAT CONTAINING FIFTEEN COLORED WOMEN SWAMPED.

Other Persons Drowned Before the Hamilton's Life Boats Could Be Sent to the Rescue.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS

NAMES OF THE SAVED PASSENGERS AND MEMBERS OF CREW.

Captain of the Saginaw Found Clinging to a Mast Seriously Injured—Captain Boaz's Statement.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5.—A collision at sea that cost the lives of twenty or more people and the sinking of the Clyde steamship Saginaw by the Old Dominion Steamship Company's liner Hamilton occurred between Winter Quarter lightship and Fenwick island lightship on the Virginia coast at 4:40 o'clock this morning.

The Hamilton left New York yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Norfolk and the Saginaw passed out the Virginia capes at 9 o'clock last night bound for Richmond and Norfolk for Philadelphia. A dense fog settled along the coast shortly after midnight and while going through this fog at reduced speed the Hamilton crashed into the Saginaw's side about twenty feet from the stern. The scene of the collision is about thirteen or fourteen miles off the shore between 130 and 200 miles south of New York and between 125 and 140 miles north of Norfolk. The fog whistles of both vessels were distinctly heard for several minutes after the collision occurred.

According to Captain Boaz, of the Hamilton, his ship was making about nine miles an hour and the Saginaw about ten. The fog was so thick that objects a ship's length away were invisible, and when the two crafts were in sight of each other, how on, there was but a moment's interim before they met each other.

The Saginaw veered, as did the Hamilton, but they had not time to clear each other and the knife-like steel prow of the south-bound vessel struck the Clyde ship on the port quarter about twenty feet from her stern, cutting the entire rear of the ship away.

EFFORTS AT RESCUE.

The crushing water caused the Saginaw to settle rapidly in the stern and the impetus of the Hamilton took her out of sight of the crippled vessel. Engines, already reversed, were put full steam to the rear and the Hamilton hurried to the scene of the wreck, at the same time lowering two lifeboats. There was consternation among the passengers of the Old Dominion ship and the first thought was for their safety, but so soon as it was discovered that the vessel was uninjured, save that some bow plates were stove in, all efforts were directed to the rescue of those on the Saginaw.

When the Saginaw was again sighted her stern was under water and her bow was high in the air. Panic-stricken people rushed over her decks and scrambled toward the bow. Lifeboats were lowered and into the first fifteen colored women were placed according to Second Officer W. L. Morris, who was in command. The boat was swamped as it struck the water and its occupants were thrown into the sea. All were drowned save the second officer and the colored stewardess. The latter died before the small boat reached the Hamilton more from injuries received from the impact of the collision than by drowning. She had been held up by First Mate Goslee, who sank himself as the small boat from the Hamilton reached them.

DECKS BURST OPEN.

In the meantime the rush of water into the bow of the Saginaw had caused the decks to burst from their fastenings with a roar like the report of big guns, and tons of freight of all descriptions soon littered the struggling people in the water clung with desperation and many of them were rescued by the boats from the Hamilton.

Before the lifeboats of the Hamilton had reached the Saginaw the latter had disappeared beneath the waves and nothing but her topmasts were visible. To these several men were clinging, one of whom was the aged captain, J. S. Tunnell. When he was rescued it was found that he had suffered serious if not fatal internal injuries. The Hamilton sailed around the scene of the wreck for more than an hour, but no sign of life could be seen among the mass of floating freight. Two bodies, one of a man and the other of a woman, both clad only in night dress, were observed drifting between bales of cotton and cases of goods.

The first news of the disaster was learned at Old Point, where the Hamilton stopped for a few moments on her way to Norfolk. She arrived at her pier in this city about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her bow plates are stove in and much wreckage still clung to her. All of the damage, however, was above the water line. The survivors of the Saginaw, on board the Hamilton, had been given clothing by the passengers and seamen of the more fortunate vessel and a collection was taken up among the passengers to be distributed among them.

It was some time before any definite statement could be secured from the officials of either line regarding the real number of people lost and saved, and even now, after official lists have been given out,

there is a great discrepancy between the statements of passengers and the company's statement.

According to the Clyde line officials, the names of sixteen passengers are known, and it is admitted by Second Officer Morris that fifteen colored women, all of whom are now dead, were in the swamped lifeboat. The crew of the Saginaw numbered twenty-six all told. From the officers of the company here, the following list of passengers was obtained: E. B. Cole, Philadelphia; J. Trevor, Philadelphia; R. B. Younghead, Chester, Pa.; George B. Hood, Philadelphia; W. Winters, Camden, N. J.; Mary A. Sanderson, Windsor, N. C.; Morris, Fayetteville, N. C.; Northrup, Northeast, Va.; John Reese, Norfolk; Miller Pennell, Norfolk; Judson Sevelis, Berkeley, Va.; David Roland, Newport News; Harry Robertson, Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones, P. L. Pendleton, A. Gilmore, S. J. Giesler, all colored.

KNOWN TO BE LOST.

Those known to be lost: Passengers—A. Gilmore, P. L. Pendleton, Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones, Mary Robertson.

Crew—Edward Goslee, first mate; William Anderson, first assistant engineer; Mary Anderson, stewardess; cook; Morris, steward; unknown colored waiter; Peter Swanson, another member of the crew, is among the missing.

Just how many of the above passengers were included in the fifteen that were lost in the swamped lifeboat cannot be determined as yet. A number of the passengers left Richmond on the Saginaw, and until the list of these is secured it will be impossible to secure an accurate list of the dead.

The known saved from the Saginaw are: Capt. J. S. Tunnell, badly injured about the head and internally, also broken, Chief Engineer Beltzer, Second Assistant Engineer Murray, Second Mate W. T. Morris, several colored deck hands, firemen and coal passers.

The passengers saved are: E. B. Cole, of Philadelphia, who lost a pure count of \$700 and a large diamond stud; J. Trevor, of Philadelphia; R. B. Younghead, of Chester, Pa.; George B. Hood, of Philadelphia; W. Winters, of Camden, N. J.; Mary A. Sanderson, of Windsor, N. C.; Morris, of Fayetteville, N. C.; Northrup, of Northeast, Va.; John Reese, of Norfolk; Miller Pennell, of Norfolk; Judson Sevelis, of Berkeley, Va.; David Roland, of Newport News; Harry Robertson, of Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones, P. L. Pendleton, A. Gilmore, S. J. Giesler, all colored.

The Saginaw was in charge of First Officer Goslee when the collision occurred and the first officer of the Old Dominion ship was also at the wheel of his vessel. From all accounts obtainable the denseness of the fog made it difficult for the two ships to see each other until it was too late.

The fog whistles were kept blowing regularly and the officers of both vessels were kept before the crash. The passengers and most of the crew were saved.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 5.)

HIS MEMORY IS WEAK

FORMER MAYOR AMES SAYS HE CAN NOT RECALL CERTAIN ACTS.

While Attorney Long Testifies the Alleged Minneapolis "Gratifier" Is Crazy—Dr. Clark Says He Has Delusions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 5.—Former Mayor A. Ames was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the State this morning while on the stand in his trial for bribery and extortion. When confronted by his written orders to the superintendent of police with regard to making a list of houses of ill repute he declared that the signature was made with a rubber stamp and he had never seen or authorized the order. On cross-examination he admitted that he never seen the list of such houses found in his desk by Thomas R. Brown, his secretary. He denied that he had given Irwin A. Gardner \$50 to reimburse a woman who had been fined in court, although paying for the same.

At this point Brown was recalled and asked about the publication of Dr. Ames's name in the Minneapolis Tribune. Brown testified that he had seen the article in print. Brown said he had prepared the letter after consultation with his chief, who after making some changes in it signed it and authorized its publication.

Dr. Ames being recalled to answer questions as to his recollection of certain acts which were charged against him said his memory was not good. He said that he had called on the mayor with reference to an appointment for a meeting of the city council. He said that he had called on the mayor and that he had called on the mayor and that he had called on the mayor.

CONVENTION OF DOCTORS.

Proposition Made to Revise the Code of Ethics—President's A. Pass.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—With "record-breaking attendance," both in point of delegates and visitors and with many distinguished physicians, surgeons and scientists present, the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association opened to-day at Tulane Theater. President Frank Billings presented his annual report, in which he laid stress on the importance of the fundamental principles of medicine. He presented a statement of the ethical principles which met with favor with the delegates. The association of the code of ethics was one of the most important matters coming before the association at this meeting.

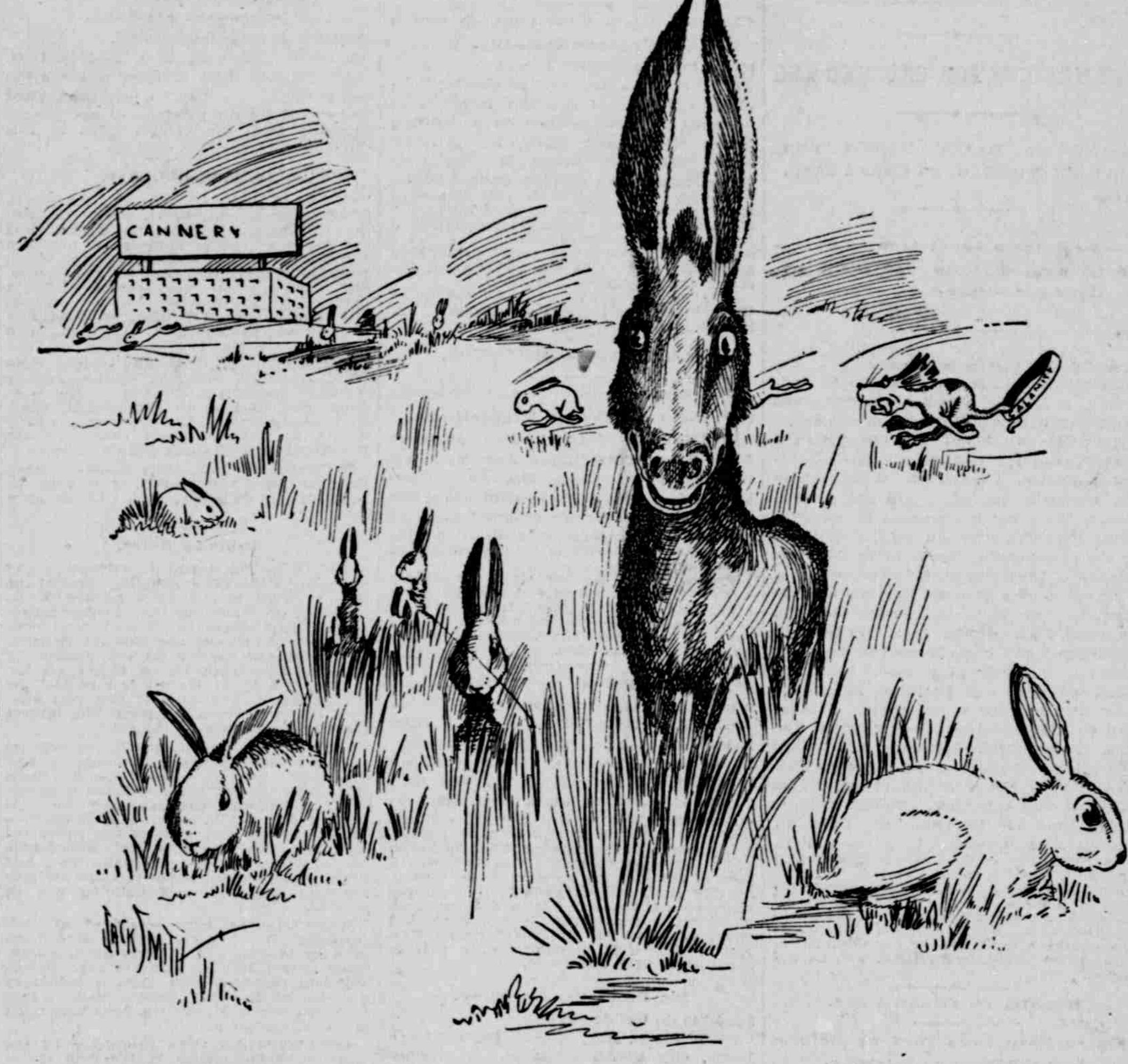
MATOS POSSIBLY TRAPPED.

Venezuelan Government Hopes to End the Revolution Soon.

CARACAS, May 5.—It is believed here in some circles that General Matos, the leader of the revolution, has been taken into a trap. His object in landing again on Venezuelan soil was to re-establish harmony among the chiefs of the revolution, who are fighting among themselves. General Matos on May 1 reached Barquisimeto, where there is a revolutionary army of 2,000 men concentrated under General Penabaz and Jactinolari. The government at first was inclined to disbelieve the news that General Matos had returned to Venezuela, but after this was confirmed it concentrated its forces, which are now encircling the rebels. Vice President Gomez is marching on Barquisimeto via Tucucacas and Duaca with 2,000 men. General Linares is approaching the rebels via San Felipe and Yaritagua with 1,000 men. General Gonzalez Pacheco is approaching via Guadalupe with 1,200 men. 400 Andino troops are coming via Caracas. Within eight days Barquisimeto, which is strongly entrenched, will be attacked simultaneously by all the government forces. It is believed that the approaching battle will be sanguinary and probably the last of the Matos revolution. If the revolutionists are defeated, the opinion is held by high government officials that if General Matos is captured his life will be in danger. It is thought that General Matos is in the hands of General Blanco, is with General Matos.

NUISANCES

TELEGRAM—An Oregon man will can 1,000,000 jack rabbits. They are overrunning the State.



THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY—I hope they won't make a mistake and get me.

IN REPUBLICAN HANDS

FORT WAYNE PASSES FROM DOMINATION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Fourteen of the Twenty Councillors and All Three Water Works Trustees Elected by Party of Progress.

CAUSED BY PEOPLE'S REVOLT

AGAINST THE RECORD OF THE OLD BOARD AND THE COUNCIL.

Related Reports of Monday's Election—Republicans Gain in Baltimore, with the Majority Close.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 5.—The city election here to-day resulted in a sweeping Republican victory in this Democratic stronghold, the new Council standing fourteen Republicans to six Democrats, instead of eighteen Democrats and two Republicans. The new trustees are Edward White, with a majority of 56; Hugh Hogan, with a majority of 30; and Julius F. Tonne, with a majority of 103.

The Republican councilmen elected are Charles N. Pfeiffer and Calvin Reimann, from the first ward; William Pearce, Third; Thomas N. Hall, Fourth; Charles B. Woodworth and Charles N. Crouse, Fifth; Joseph A. Bursley and Byron A. Strawn, Sixth; Fred W. Scheimann, Seventh; William H. Meyer and John Grund, Eighth; A. B. Puster and Jesse Brosius, Ninth; G. A. Shair, Tenth. The Democrats elected Henry Wiekke and Frank Baker, Second ward; J. J. O'Ryan, Third; D. F. Hauss, Fourth; Michael Kinder, Seventh; Philip Wynn, Tenth.

The result was due to the revolt of the people against the water works record of the present trustees and to the distrust of the honesty of the old Council, most of whose members had been renominated.

RELATED ELECTION RETURNS.

Results of Monday's Plielectie in Many of the Smaller Towns.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., May 5.—Party lines were not drawn in the town elections in this county Monday, nor were there any important issues involved. At Nappanee, Ind., the Democrats elected the Republicans were successful, except as to several candidates; at Millersburg the Democrats elected the Republicans were successful, except as to several candidates; at Ellettsburg the Democrats elected the Republicans were successful, except as to several candidates.

REDEKEY, Ind., May 5.—There were three tickets in the election here—Democratic, Republican and Prohibitionist. The Republicans elected clerk, treasurer, marshal and two trustees, the Prohibition vote on marshal and trustees exceeding that of the Democrats. The latter elected the other three trustees.

SHOALS, Ind., May 5.—The Republicans elected the marshal and two of the three trustees. The Democrats elected the clerk and one trustee. The Prohibition vote on clerk and trustee exceeding that of the Democrats. The latter elected the other two trustees.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., May 5.—The Republicans elected Charles Gecklen, clerk; Arthur Lowe, treasurer; W. Z. Barker and G. D. Taylor, trustees. The Democrats elected Martin Evans, marshal, and Alonzo Dickey, trustee.

CORYDON, Ind., May 5.—The citizens' ticket, with the exceptions of two trustees, was successful. The Republicans elected marshal and two trustees, the Prohibition vote on marshal and trustees exceeding that of the Democrats. The latter elected the other two trustees.

KENTLAND, Ind., May 5.—The Republican ticket was elected at the town election.

yesterday. The majorities ranged from 19 to 103.

The result was a complete reversal of the vote of two years ago.

LAGRANGE, Ind., May 5.—The Democrats elected two of the five councilmen. Everything else is Republican. For the past two years all the offices had been held by Republicans.

SALEM, Ind., May 5.—Marshall Medlock yesterday morning the tipping over of a complete new Board of Trustees was elected, but the issues were apart from politics.

MIDDLETON, Ind., May 5.—The Republicans elected everything but marshal here, though not without some sharp contests. The majorities were substantial in most cases.

Fire in a Polling Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAGRANGE, Ind., May 5.—At Wolcottville yesterday morning the tipping over of a lamp in a booth caused a small fire that consumed all of the ballots and part of the voting paraphernalia and caused a temporary suspension of the election for town officers until new ballots could be printed. The polling place was on the stage of the opera house of the city, and the election officers saving the voting material. Only twelve votes had been cast.

RESULT IN BALTIMORE.

Republicans Have Part of the Machinery, but the Majority Is in Doubt.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The result of today's municipal election in this city as to the mayoralty candidates is in doubt and will not be officially ascertained until tomorrow. Of the 300 precincts in the city 203 have been counted and they give a plurality of 382 for Robert M. McLane (Dem.), 182 for Frank M. Wachtler (Rep.). In the other five precincts the election judges, the ballot boxes have been locked up by the police for the night and will not be opened until tomorrow. The actual result will, therefore, be in the hands of the election judges, and the result will probably be decided by the count of the votes.

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WEDS KENTUCKY LOVER

DAUGHTER OF EX-GOV. W. S. TAYLOR SECRETLY MARRIED.

Groom Is Dr. Harvey Gale Bohannon, Member of Prominent Greenville, Ky., Family.

MARRIED IN JUSTICE'S OFFICE

STEP TAKEN TO ROUND OUT THEIR SECRET ENGAGEMENT.

News a Surprise to Mrs. Taylor, Although Daughter's Choice Is Satisfactory—One Exile Will Return.

Former Governor William S. Taylor, of Kentucky, last night announced the marriage, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of his second daughter, Alma, and Dr. Harvey Gale Bohannon, of Greenville, Ky. They were married in the office of Justice of the Peace Harvey B. Stout, that official performing the ceremony. Mr. Taylor was informed last evening, when he returned home for supper from his office.

The bride and groom were childhood friends in Kentucky, and had been corresponding since the residence of the Taylors in Indiana. They had been engaged about two years, and as they had kept their engagement secret they decided to have a secret wedding to round out the romance. Dr. Bohannon came to Indianapolis on Monday and spent the evening at the Taylor residence, on North Delaware street, at which time the arrangements for yesterday's ceremony were completed. The license was secured yesterday, and they went at once to Justice Stout's office, where the ceremony was performed.

FATHER NOT UNPLEASED.

Governor Taylor said last night that while he had not been informed of the progress of events he had no objection to make to his daughter's choice, nor had he ever expressed any objection to Dr. Bohannon. "In fact," he said, "while I wish they had informed me of their wishes so that some preparations could have been made beforehand, I am very well pleased. Dr. Bohannon is a member of an old and well-to-do family of Shelby county, Kentucky; stands well himself, and has a good medical practice in Greenville. His brother, Dr. J. G. Bohannon, is the present mayor of Greenville."

Dr. Bohannon said there had been no reasons for the secret marriage except that they were young and did not wish to attract attention. "My wife wanted a quiet wedding," he said, "and so did I. We decided that if we told no one of our intentions, we could have a quiet wedding, and that is all there is to it."

The doctor said he would return to Greenville probably to-morrow or Thursday, leaving Mrs. Bohannon here; that as soon as he had his home prepared, probably in about a week, he would return and take her to Kentucky. The doctor is about twenty-five years old and was graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1901.

HOWARD'S BROTHER-IN-LAW KILLED.

LONDON, Ky., May 5.—News was received here to-day of the death yesterday in Clay county of Sid Baker, brother-in-law of James Howard, recently tried for the murder of William Goebel. His death was the result of a duel on the highway with William McCollum. As soon as the news of the death of Sid Baker was received, McCollum then shot Baker in the back of the head, and the result was that McCollum was supposed to have arisen from the fact that McCollum had been summoned as a witness against Sid Baker, though he had not been put on the stand.

POWERS MUST WAIT.

No Probability that His Case Will Be Heard Before October.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., May 5.—The case against ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers as accessory to the murder of William Goebel, three years ago, was called to-day for a third trial, when attorneys for Powers renewed their motion for Judge Cantrill to vacate the bench. The judge took the motion under advisement. The cases of Harlan Whitaker, "Tallow Dick" Combs and J. W. Davis as accessory to the Goebel murder were continued.

JUDGE CANTRILL REFUSED THIS AFTERNOON TO vacate the bench in the Caleb Powers trial, but gave time to the defendant to ask the Court of Appeals for a writ of prohibition to prevent his sitting in the case, if it so desired. This means that the trial cannot take place before October.

MISS GOULD TO RUN A SEWING SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Because Miss Helen Miller Gould is determined that nothing of her estate which may be made useful to the public shall remain idle, workmen are making ready several buildings on the grounds which have not at present any special use, so that they may be the homes of Miss Gould's philanthropic projects. Besides the cooking school, already under way, Miss Gould has donated another building to a sewing school. Here, the girls of Irvington and Tarrytown will be the students. The school already has been started.

THE WORM TURNS

EDWIN D. LOGSDON PROTESTS AGAINST HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

He Tells Investigating Committee that It Is Treating Him Worse than a Criminal.

COMMITTEES WARM SESSION

W. A. KETCHAM AND F. E. MATSON IN TILT WITH ATTORNEY NOEL.

Logsdon's Counsel Charged with Trying to Prevent the Submission of Important Evidence.

CONTRACTOR NOTLING'S STORY

DENIES HE TALKED TO LOGSDON ABOUT SPRINKLING CONTRACT.

He Says Kennington "Lamented" Failure of Contractors to Enter Arrangement—Other Witnesses.

The session of the Council committee on investigation and impeachment last night was filled with protest against the character of the testimony that is being introduced to substantiate the charges in relation to the street-sprinkling contract. W. A. Ketcham and F. E. Matson, attorneys for E. D. Logsdon, the member of the Board of Public Works who has been directly involved in the charges, made protest several times, and when the committee rose Mr. Logsdon, pale with anger, protested to Chairman Wynne and Mr. Epper.

"You are giving my feelings and my reputation no consideration," said he, "you are permitting testimony to come before you which is the limit of hearsay and on which the papers base what they call 'evidence' and on which I am held up to ridicule in cartoons. You are treating me worse than a prisoner in the Criminal Court."

"The committee will give everything due consideration," replied Mr. Wynne. "You are all right."

"Of course I'm all right," replied Logsdon hotly, "but you do not seem to regard my feelings and my reputation at all."

Mr. Wynne and Mr. Epper said no more.

LAWYERS DISPUTED.

The lawyers had several disputes, and they were becoming personal when Chairman Wynne called them to order. Mr. Ketcham characterized the testimony introduced by Mr. Noel as a "house-that-Jack-built" affair and that no court in Christendom would ever admit much of the "stuff" Mr. Noel presented. He alluded to the effect of the "evidence" on the public mind, and the prejudice it was likely to create against innocent persons. The committee adheres to its rule of wide latitude and permitted all Mr. Noel's questions to be answered.

Another development of the investigation, confirmed last night, is that the affidavits on which the charges concerning the street sprinkling were based were not secured by the Citizens' League, and the league has no affidavits from the sprinkling contractors. It is understood all of the league's affidavits were based on the testimony of Conrad Rust and Fred W. Notling, witnesses in the case made in the office of Charles Martindale, attorney for W. H. Newby, and were for use in New York. Notling testified last night that he had not communicated the contents of his affidavits to the league, though he had been asked to. The affidavits were never used in the case.

FURNAS AND KENNINGTON.

The first witness last night was Frank M. Coffin, a prominent street sweeper, who is employed weighing mail in the railroad employ. He testified that he heard a conversation in February last at the office of the L. C. Thomas Company, where John H. Furnas has desk room. The conversation was between Furnas and Frank Kennington. Kennington told Furnas if he got any work under the contract he would have to pay 10 per cent. After the witness went to bed, Coffin said that he had heard a conversation in which Mr. Furnas said to what the money was to be used for? asked Mr. Ketcham promptly objected. He declared that it was taxing the limit of even the hearsay rule as against the protest of Logsdon's counsel at the beginning of the investigation. He was tired of hearing the answer should be made. Coffin replied that Furnas said: "Frank, what do you think of a city administration paying 10 per cent on sprinkling, sweeping and sewers?"

Mr. Noel then asked Coffin if he had overheard a conversation between Kennington and Logsdon in the office of the Board of Works in January last. Coffin said he had. Logsdon and Kennington were standing near the board's table, outside the railing, and the witness was about five feet from them.

"Now tell what that conversation was," said Mr. Noel.

"I can't remember," said the witness.

"Was it about this sprinkling contract?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"Will you swear that it was not about the sprinkling contract?"

"I cannot," said the witness.

"Will you say it was about it?"

"I say I cannot remember. A great many things pass through a man's mind."

COULD NOT REMEMBER.

The witness answered all questions tending to extract information about this conversation by saying he did not remember.

Finally he said he "could say there was nothing said about 10 per cent."

Mr. Noel asked him if he remembered talking with Ross Martin and J. A. Humphreys, postal clerks, in the transfer station at Terre Haute on April 27. He said he did. Mr. Noel asked him if he did not tell them that he had heard the conversation between Logsdon and Kennington, and that Logsdon told Kennington he would have to pay 10 per cent of the sprinkling contract.

He said these men were mistaken; that he had used the names of Furnas and Kennington and not Logsdon. Mr. Noel again asked the witness to refresh his recollection as to this conversation in the basement of the courthouse, but he again said he could not remember.

CROSS-EXAMINATION THE WITNESS SAID THE conversation between Logsdon and Kennington was in an ordinary tone.

Mr. Noel next put J. A. Humphreys, of 1716 North Alabama street, on the stand. Mr. Humphreys said he and Ross Martin, Mr. and two other clerks had heard Coffin talk in the transfer room at Terre Haute. Mr. Noel asked the witness if he heard Coffin say that he had heard the conversation between Logsdon and Kennington and had said it was about the 10 per cent.

He said Mr. Ketcham furiously objected to the question. Mr. Matson said, "Oh, raise